

portance, the educational measures now in progress, recently suggested by the central government, supported by friends of humanity in England, and recommended by His Excellency the Governor, to the consideration of the Hon. House are being carried into effect by the co-operation of benevolent individuals and societies, under the protective care of the government, without aid or sympathy from that Hon. House. That by such indifference and apathy the conduct of the Hon. House has been expressive of a fixed determination to reject all measures not emanating from its deliberate choice, without inquiry into their tendency or scope, and without regard to the constitutional prerogative of the crown, in its nobler character of *parens patrie*, to suggest such measures of improvement and reform as are obviously requisite for the public good.

6. That this meeting desires to record its opinions, and to appeal to the sense of reasoning men against the popular fallacies sought to be circulated by a portion of the colonial press, that through default of the apprentices, the system of apprenticeship does not work; that industry is now on the decline, that immorality and crime are on the increase.—Let the facts decide! Let history record the truth, when the passions of faction and of party shall have gone to their rest. Although the staple productions of the colony, produced since the act of general emancipation, may for a time have partially decreased, as compared with their production before that event, yet mark the magnificent results of freedom. The cultivation of the soil, the growth and manufacture of minor commodities, equally valuable with the staples, have each been augmented in a permanent degree. Buildings and other improvements progressively increase. The consecration of the Sabbath and the sanctity of marriage, through the efforts of the clergy and missionaries, have opened sources of trade unknown to a state of slavery, by the import of articles of luxury for the purposes and wants of civilized life. Already the whole condition of the peninsula is improved. Heretofore, borne down by toil, with but roots for his sustenance, and the pittance of fish, custom compelled from the owner, the prebend laborer has now of his own free leisure to cultivate his grounds, to manage his domestic stock, and to participate in the common enjoyment of the soil, in a climate in which Nature, all bountiful, requires but slight care for the production of her gifts. His time is not, as falsely asserted, wasted in sensual repose; on the contrary, the apprentices, as a body, have, in all cases, cheerfully and readily acquiesced in the law, and have conformed to its duties, unless when goaded by oppression or fraud. Useful industry, and the acquisition of property, by honest means, are their active pursuits in their own time. Nor immorality nor crime is increased. But the law, now asserting its prerogative alike over bondman and free, has rescued the offender from the merciless control of lawless power and has brought to retributive justice crime and oppression from their dark and secret abodes of cruelty into the noon of day. Among the cases periodically adjudged, but few have eventually been proved of magnitude. The majority of convictions, as regards the apprentice, are for minor felonies and misdemeanors—fewer have been prompted by malice or revenge—fewer still have been perpetrated by violence. In his personal protection, and property, the traveler is as secure throughout all parts of the colony as within the walls of a municipal town. The pressure of suffering "from without," the inducing cause to outrage and crime, does not exist in a climate where squalid poverty and want are unknown.

7. That the attempts which have been made to falsify the truth, and to calumniate the Executive in the government of this colony, and the causes of dissatisfaction which have occurred in the apprentices, have been induced in the opinion of this meeting, by a dishonest policy on the part of a faction for the purpose, which has since developed itself, of creating an argument in aid of that faction, that the apprentices refuse to conform to the law, and for fortifying, on the ground of such their refusal, an appeal to the benevolence of England for further compensation as a boon for surrendering the apprenticeship term. That any appeal founded on such policy involves the reputation of the laboring classes of persons in the colony, and ought to be openly discouraged and disavowed as betokening ingratitude for the noble boon of compensation received, and as tending to weaken the confidence reposed, as well in the apprentices themselves, as in the protective power and integrity of the government.

The meeting, then, deprecate any change in the government, as calculated to beget apprehensions of insecurity and danger, and so to promote discontent among the apprentices; and they express their conviction, that the continued administration of the Marquis is of vital importance to a favorable termination of the present experiment. They then beseech the home government, and the friends in England, to sustain "the present administration in the colony, and vote that the resolutions be published in Despatch, Westminster, and several other papers in the Island, and in England, and the New York *Abolition-Emancipator*.

Abolition and Mr. Van Buren.—It is evident that there is a portion of the Jackson party in this state, led off by the editors of the *Boston Advocate*, and the *Lynn Record*, who are attempting to carry its vote for Van Buren, by the aid of Antislavery men. In order that the latter may see plainly how gross is the attempt to deceive them in this matter, we copy a paragraph from the *Richmond Enquirer*, the editor of which is understood to be on the most confidential terms with Mr. Van Buren. "Here, (says the editor) is a man, (Van Buren) who, and whose friends in New York are decidedly with you against the Abolitionists. He is for suppressing, if necessary, their publications in his own State, by force of law. He has given a casting vote in favor of the bill to arrest the circulation of their fire brands through the National Mail. He is with you in heart and in soul. He declares himself the inflexible opponent of every measure, which has in view the emancipation of slaves in the District of Columbia. He has taken the ground, that if any such bill be brought to him, he would put his veto upon it."

Salon Gazette.
What says the Franklin Journal to this?



THE STATE JOURNAL.

CHAUNCEY L. KNAPP, EDITOR.

MONTPELIER, SEPT. 20, 1836.

Electoral Election...Nov. 8.

ANTIMASONIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

WM. HENRY HARRISON

OF Ohio.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

FRANCIS GRANGER

OF New York.

ANTIMASONIC ELECTORAL TICKET.

At large, JABEZ PROCTOR,

SAMUEL SWIFT,

Dist. No. 1, DAVID CRAWFORD,

2, ZIMRI HOWE,

3, TITUS HUTCHINSON,

4, WM. A. GRISWOLD,

5, EDWARD LAMB.

THE ELECTION.

Returns of votes for Governor have been received from sixty towns the past week—making 173 towns now heard from. The result is as follows:

	Jenison.	Bradley.
173 towns	17301	13745
	13748	

Present majority 3,556

There are 57 towns yet to be heard from:

3 in Windham county, 3 in Windsor, 3 in Chittenden, 3 in Orange, 4 in Addison, 8 in Rutland, 5 in Essex, 14 in Orleans, 5 in Grand-Isle, and 9 in Franklin. In these towns last year, Palmer and Paine had 3175, Bradley 1916. Governor Jenison's majority will, we think, not vary much from 5,000.

The Harrison and Granger Senatorial Tickets are elected in Windham, Windsor, Rutland, Addison, Orange and Chittenden. In Bennington, Caledonia, Washington, Orleans, Essex and Grand Isle the Van Buren party say they have carried. Allowing them, all they claim, then, the Senate will stand 18 Harrison, 12 Van Buren—six majority without the Lieut. Governor, who is to be President of the Senate. Two of the Franklin Senators are reported Harrison men.

In the House of Representatives, we think the Harrison majority will be from 20 to 30—and that Carlos Coolidge, or Harry Hale, or some other sound Harrison man will be elected Speaker on the first ballot.

COUNTY CONVENTIONS.

We publish to-day a call for a convention of the friends of Harrison and Granger in Washington county, for the purpose of making the necessary preparation for the Electoral Election on the 8th of November. This measure has been decided on after full consultation, and we cannot allow ourselves to doubt that there will be a full and highly animated convention. Every town should be fully represented.

The great importance of the approaching election for Electors of President and Vice President induces us to suggest to our friends in the several counties the fitness of calling conventions for a like purpose. The result of the election depends entirely upon the manner in which the friends of Harrison and Granger discharge their duty. With proper vigilance and activity, no future event is more certain than the election of our Ticket by a majority of 7 to 10,000. Not less than 5000 voters were absent from the polls at the late election. We suffered greatly also for want of reasonable attention to the distribution of printed tickets. We must learn wisdom from the past and make up these and other deficiencies in November.

We devote a large share of this number to the highly important discussion in the British Parliament. The aspect of the whole matter is in many respects peculiar. The Texans, or rather some eighteen or twenty of the leading land-jobbers and man-stealers, have published what they call a declaration of independence. A president and other officers corresponding in name with those of our national cabinet, have also been proclaimed. And by the last accounts it seems that on the first Monday of September instant, a formal election of a President, Vice President, Senators and Representatives to Congress was to have been made. Last, and more strange than all, a Texan newspaper editor congratulates his readers on the reception of the "splendid intelligence of the recognition of Texas as an independent state by the sanction of President Jackson to the bill on that subject, in the Congress of the United States."

We hope the reader will not fail to read the debate in the House of Commons.

The result of the election in the Third District not ascertained.

FREEDOM vs. SLAVERY.

Let those who have been shedding crocodile tears about the horrible consequences of emancipation wipe their eyes and read the following:

MORE TESTIMONY.

Will the opposers of abolition at the North, and the planters of the South look at it?—Mark, it is OFFICIAL.

The results of the British Emancipation Bill, in a pecuniary point of view, are truly surprising. To the astonishment of even the most sanguine friends of abolition, the plantations of the colonies are more productive, more easily managed, and accepted as security for higher sums on mortgage than ever they were under the slave system. The following is an official statement of the comparative quantities of the great staples of West Indian produce exported from Georgetown (Demerara) and Berbice, in the first quarter of the present year, and the three preceding years:

	From Georgetown (Demerara).—Average exports of the 1st q. of the 3 years preceding emancipation.	Exports during corresponding period of present year.	Increase since emancipation.	Decrease since emancipation.
Sugar—Hogheads	12348	14214	2194	
Tierces	68	723	711	
Casks	1379	1099		280
Rum—Punchons	5510	5510		
Hogheads	1136	1166	272	
Barrels	301	353	57	
Molasses—Hhds.	833	874	720	
Coffee—Lbs.	496,335	602,700	105,365	
Cotton—Bales	305	713	407	

Being an increase on the whole of about 20 per cent.

	From Berbice.—Average exports of the 1st q. of the three years before emancipation.	Exports during corresponding period of present year.	Increase since emancipation.	Decrease since emancipation.
Sugar—Hhds.	2638	4347	1709	
Tierces	200	414	214	
Barrels	160	401	241	
Rum—Punchons	1053	1579	501	
Hogheads	1526	248		1278
Barrels	5	17	12	
Molasses—Hhds.	727	1308	581	
Coffee—Lbs.	295,624	496,335	200,711	
Cotton—Bales	334	374	40	

Being an increase on the whole of about 50 per cent., and on coffee, upwards of 100 per cent!

The above statements are taken from the *Standard*, an English journal, which predicted nothing but ruin to the planters, from the abolition of slavery.

The hundred million indemnity thus appears to have been a compensation of another kind, a compensation for being made richer.—*New York Evening Post*.

YET ANOTHER—FROM BERMUDA.

A Bermuda paper of the 28th states, that on the 8th of August, the House of Assembly passed a resolution to take up, at its next session, the consideration of the subject of providing for the education of the emancipated negroes.

On the 12th, the business being ended, the Governor prorogued the Assembly. The following is a passage from his message:

"I trust that the important change which has taken place in the internal condition of his Majesty's possessions in the West Indies, will ultimately operate for the general benefit. Intimately connected as Bermuda is with these colonies, their prosperity or decay must considerably affect the welfare of this community."

"I am glad to observe that one branch of the resources of this colony, long under great depression, that of ship-building, has lately revived in some degree."

This too, is the same as official, and is the testimony of men on the ground.

Emancipator.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

MARYLAND ERECT.

With sincere gratification we to-day announce to our readers, that the gloomy reports and anticipations of the two preceding days, touching whig disfigurement, and the success of Van Burenism throughout the State, were premature, in all their important features, and have not been borne out by the facts. On the contrary, so far from having, as was feared, through supineness and apathy, suffered a total defeat, and in consequence lost the control of the State Government by the loss of the Senatorial body, the Whigs have in very truth gained the victory at the polls on Monday, and thus in very truth maintained the predominance of their cause in old Maryland. We tender our hearty congratulations to the friends of the cause, upon this glorious reversal of the first reports; and though the contest has been close—leaving but little aggregate majority on either side—our friends may, nevertheless, rely with perfect confidence on the fact now proclaimed, that the majority is on the side of the Whigs, and the State is therefore safe.

The satisfaction of our friends here, at this glorious result, may be easily anticipated, after the unpleasant rumors of defeat from almost every quarter of the State.—The victory is not the less welcome, nor the triumph the less cheering, or important in its attributes—it will readily be believed in—from having been totally unexpected, at the moment the glad tidings were borne in upon us from this distant breeze. From Monday evening until Wednesday afternoon, scarcely a doubt was entertained from any quarter, that the defeat of the Whigs was both certain and signal. Though such a result appeared to be but the necessary consequence of the apathy that had prevailed so extensively among our friends in the city, it was not the more palatable on that account to the Whigs of Baltimore, nor the less grateful to their opponents. The change that has come over both, by the substitute of the glorious reality of to-day, for the figments of yesterday, may, as the novelists say, be more easily conceived than described. And it is not perhaps the very least of the mortifying circumstances connected with the case, to our adversaries, that public opinion was set right in regard to the result, and the Whigs were assured of having gained the victory, at the very moment that the Van Buren party were parading our streets, in long drawn procession, with joyous music and streaming banner, in honor of their supposed triumph! Alas, that party bias should ever prove so evanescent; and that the facilities of modern travel—the steamboats and rail road cars, nurtured by the Improvement Bill, should bring the means of dashing the cup from the lips, in the hour of high enjoy-

ment and unshaking confidence—as alchemists might say, in the very moment of projection! For this disappointment to "the party," it may be feared that the storehouse of the future contains "no indemnity."

FOR ELECTORS OF STATE SENATE.

	Whig.	Van Buren.
Allegany,	2	0
Washington,	0	2
Frederick,	0	2
Montgomery,	1	1
Prince George's,	2	0
Calvert,	2	0
Charles,	2	0
St. Mary's,	2	0
Annapolis City,	0	1
Anne Arundel,	0	2
Baltimore City,	0	1
County,	0	2
Harford,	0	2
Cecil,	0	2
Kent,	2	0
Queen Anne,	0	2
Talbot,	2	0
Caroline,	0	2
Dorchester,	2	0
Somerset,	2	0
Worcester,	2	0
Total,	21	19

This secures the election of a Whig Senate of Fifteen Members for the next Five Years.

Pennsylvania. The New Berlin Star of the 27th ult. says: "We believe it is generally admitted that Gen. Harrison and Francis Granger will get the majority in Pennsylvania, but our opponents are unwilling to believe that it will be 50,000. Judging, however, by the signs of the times, it is not improbable that the old Hero and Statesman will get upwards of 60,000 majority. The true Jackson men are all falling into the ranks of Harrison. In the borough of Milton, seventy-five staunch Jacksonmen go for the Hero of Tippecanoe. The cause of the people is rolling on."

FROM THE SOUTH.

We have dates from Columbus, Ga. to the 24th ult. The mail had commenced running daily through the Creek country from Columbus to Montgomery. A body of of hostile Creek Indians had been completely destroyed in the county of Lowndes, Ga. being the last known to have crossed the Chattahoochee.

Columbia Aug. 22.—The U. S. Marine Corps have been ordered by Gen. Jessup to leave Columbus for West Point, a station higher up the Chattahoochee, in order to aid in suppressing any difficulties which might arise among the Creek Indians who were not disposed to emigrate. Detachments of emigrating Creeks to the number of 10,000 were to have left Tuskegee before the 25th ult.

The Tennessee volunteers it was understood were about to leave Tuskegee for a campaign in Florida. The St. Augustine Herald of the 16th Aug. says: "100 sick troops from Micapony and Black Creek are expected to arrive here daily in the steamboat Santee."

Later from Texas.—The New Orleans American, evening of the 15th ult. received by express, contains several items of information in relation to Texas, the adoption of the constitution &c. We give the following extracts:

The first Monday in September has been appointed by the President, with the consent of the Council, for the Election of President, Vice President, Senators and Representatives to Congress. The number of Representatives is 34; Senators, 14.

Congress was to meet the 1st Monday in October in the town of Columbia. The army 2200 strong is at Colet, near Copano; its numbers have been considerably reduced in consequence of many of the Texans having returned to the cultivation of their farms. It is understood that the expedition to Matamoras has been abandoned, as thus there is no prospect of meeting of the two armies until winter. Santa Anna has been sent to the plantation of Col. Phelps, under a strong guard.

The Texas Telegraph of the 2d August contains the following extraordinary paragraph:

"The consummation so devoutly to be wished, is arrived; in the splendid independence of the recognition of our independence, by the sanction of president Jackson to the bill passed on that subject, in the Congress of the United States. Let the gratitude of Texas be excited by this proof of maternal regard from her natural and political mother!"

From the Emancipator.

The editor of the New Hampshire Observer has found out that Mr. Garrison is rather Quakerish in his notions about the Sabbath, and he sounds the alarm most lustily. He thinks that the effect of Mr. G.'s remarks on the subject, in his review of Dr. Beecher, is 'direct to the destruction of the holy day of the Lord.' Vastly more 'direct,' probably, than that system of slavery which annihilates the Bible, Sabbath, and all, to one-sixth of our entire population!

Now we trust that we love the Sabbath, and dissent from Mr. G.'s views on the subject as much as the editor of that paper, but what then? Nay, what if he were through-out a thorough Quaker? Must I therefore abjure his sentiments on the subject of abolition, or temperance, or any similar question and refuse to co-operate with and sustain him in their promulgation? Nonsense. Such views and feelings are the quintessence of mean, narrow-minded, sectarian bigotry, and from our inmost soul we loathe them, and say, of every man who cherishes them, he, emphatically, sees things through a disordered medium, and is one, whom 'it is not safe to follow' one inch.

We regret that Mr. G. should weaken the force of his rebuke of Dr. B. by turning aside to the discussion of the Sabbath question. We think it was a mistake, and we regret that he did it. But as it is, we now say that when the editor of the Observer will abjure all colleges, which adopt Paley as a text book, and depose all ministers who teach 'Paley's notions' on certain other equally important topics, we will then, perhaps, reconsider the question of abjuring Mr. Garrison.

WASHINGTON CO. SENATORS.

(Official Canvass.)

	Waterman	2040	Miller	1505
Kinsman	2023	Brown	1486	

Sept. 17, 1836.

THE CONSTITUTION AND SLAVERY.

The Northern and Southern aristocracy are anxious to make the people believe that the constitution of the United States has guaranteed and sanctioned slavery! This is a new doctrine. By the following Extract from the Speech of John Q. Adams, on the admission of Arkansas into the Union.

"That instrument, containing in four different places arrangements having reference to slavery, does not, in any of them, recognize the existence of slavery or slaves! neither of the words is to be found throughout the Constitution. Its founders were unwilling that the frame of government, ordained expressly by the people, to secure to themselves and to their posterity the blessings of liberty, should be polluted even by the name of slavery. Thus when they provided that the slaveholders should enjoy that most extraordinary privilege of representation of the persons of the slaves in this Hall, they adopted a circumlocution, and after enumerating free persons, those bound to service for a term of years, and Indians not taxed, including every description of human beings, slaves alone excepted, then endowed their masters with the right of representation for three fifths of all other persons."

Thus, in the ninth section of the first article, which denies to Congress the power prior to the year 1808, of prohibiting the slave trade, that detestable traffic was described, not by its proper name, but under the gentle denomination of "emigration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit."

Again: The second section of the fourth article which stipulates for the arrest and delivery up of fugitive slaves, does not name them as such. It says: "No person held to service or labor in any one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."

And in the fourth section of the fourth article, it is provided that the United States shall, on the application of the Legislature or the Executive of any one of the States, protect the same against domestic violence—an expression, if not exclusively referring to servile insurrection, undoubtedly selected with special and emphatic reference to it.

In no one of these four passages are slaves recognized as property. In the first three, where reference to them is direct, they are expressly designated as persons—persons to be represented in Congress, not by themselves, but by the votes of their masters; persons held to service or labor to be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor might be due. Not only is there no recognition of slaves as property—not only are they constantly referred to as persons, but in every instance they are so described that the engagement contracted with relation to them might be applicable to persons other than slaves; and this studious uniformity of language throughout the whole constitution could only arise from the determination to exclude from it any acknowledgment of slavery, as forming a component part of the supreme law of the land.

It was in this spirit of mutual concession and conciliation that the Constitution of the United States was formed and adopted, and it is in this spirit that I offer an amendment now before the committee. I will trespass no longer upon their indulgence, but will submit a few observations more on the subject, when the bill shall be reported to the House."

From the Detroit Daily Advertiser.

Death by Lightning. A gentleman has furnished us with a detail of two most shocking deaths by lightning which occurred at Saline, Washtenaw county in this State, on Monday last. A Mr. Allen Burnham and Dennis Kelley, a hired laborer of Burnham, were both instantly killed and shockingly burned, together with his barn and five stacks of hay adjoining. The circumstances were these: Mr. Burnham and man had just unloaded a load of hay which finished his harvesting labors, and were at the time of the accident standing upon the barn floor about 6 feet from the door. A son of Mr. Burnham, about 12 years of age, was at the time standing in the door, and three other children of Mr. B. were by. The boy who was standing in the door says he saw a ball of fire descend, and his father stagger and fall; at the same time his cap was blown from his head out of the door. As he turned from picking up his cap, he for the first time saw Kelley lying on the floor bleeding with his bowels gushed out. The barn by this time was in a state of ignition, and before the bodies could be got out of the barn, the head of Mr. Burnham and the feet of Kelley were burned off. When the lifeless remains were taken out and examined, it was found that nearly every bone in Kelley's body was broken; his thigh bone and from his knee downwards, split through the centre so that the marrow dropped out, and his side was torn open and his bowels hanging out as above described by the boy. Mr. Burnham was an active and respectable member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and has left a wife and five children to mourn his untimely death. Kelley was a steady, respectable young man from the State of New York.

First in the fight and last to quit the field.

County Convention!

The friends of Harrison and Granger in Washington County, who wish to "perfect the work so gloriously begun," are invited to meet in convention at the Court House in Montpelier, on Wednesday the 25th of September inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for the Electoral Election. It is hoped that every town in the County will be well represented.

MILTON BROWN,

WM. S. CLARK,

LEANDER HUTCHINS,

JOHN L. BUCK,

C. L. KNAPP,

JOHN SPALDING,

IRA OWEN,

SAMUEL E. PRENTISS.

Sept. 17, 1836.

VT. ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

A special meeting of this Society will be held at Montpelier, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of October next, commencing at one o'clock, P. M. in the Free Church and continuing, by adjournment, through the evening of that day.

Addresses may be expected from one or more of the Agents of the American Anti-Slavery Society.

Members of Anti-Slavery Societies, and others, of both sexes, are cordially invited to attend.

By vote of the Executive Committee.

C. L. KNAPP, Sec. Secretary.

Montpelier, Sept. 17, 1836.

The Secretaries of the several town anti-slavery societies in this State are specially requested to forward to the subscribers by their Representatives the names of the officers and the number of members in their societies, respectively.

C. L. KNAPP.

BIBLE SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of the Washington County Bible Society will be held at Waterbury, on Wednesday, October 5th, at one o'clock, P. M. The friends of the cause throughout the county are earnestly invited to attend.

C. L. KNAPP, Sec.

Montpelier, Sept. 7, 1836.

The Washington County Education Society

will hold its annual meeting at Waterbury, on the 5th October next, immediately on the close of the Bible Society meeting.

The County Temperance Society will hold its annual meeting on the evening of the same day. The friends of Education and of Temperance are invited to attend.

The Chronicle will please insert the above notices.

Montpelier Lyceum.

The next meeting will be held at the Masonic Hall, Tuesday evening, Sept. 20, at 7 o'clock.

Gentlemen and Ladies are invited to attend.

H. CARPENTER, Secretary.

Sept. 15.

MARRIED.—At Chelsea, Sept. 12, by Rev. J. L. Green, Mr. Joseph W. E. Bliss, of Calais, to Miss Fanny D. Rich, of Montpelier.

DIED.—At the residence of Mr. A. H. Nye, in Berlin, Sept. 13, Mr. DAN BARNARD, a Soldier of the Revolution, aged 77 years.

To all Hatters,

IN THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE AND VERMONT.

Greeting.

THE Subscribers hereby give notice that they have purchased of Richard Pike, of Wilton, in the County of Fairfield, and of State of Connecticut, the exclusive right of using and vending his Patent Block, or Machine for coloring and cooling hats, in and throughout the States of New Hampshire and Vermont, during the term of said Patent.

The Block or Machine is an open Cylinder or framed hat block made of wood or metal. The cylinder is first made open, and is a simple cylinder frame. It can be better used by covering it with a thin cover of wood or metal perforated with numerous holes in such a manner that the air and the coloring matter can pass freely through the hat and block, either when the hat is immersed or exposed to the air to be cooled. The advantage of this framed or open block above the solid one is, that either with, or without the perforated covering, the liquor and air pass more rapidly and